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RIMFARING 321-01

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

WILLIAM A. MUNDELL
CHAIRMAN
JIM IRVIN
COMMISSIONER
MARC SPITZER
COMMISSIONER

IN THE MATTER OF THE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PORTFOLIO STANDARD. Arizona Corporation Commission

FEB 2 7 2001

DOCKETED BY

RUCO'S APPLICATION FOR REHEARING OF DECISION NO. 63364

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 40-253, the Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") requests that the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") rehear the matters decided in Decision No. 63364, docketed February 8, 2001. Decision No. 63364 adopted A.A.C. R14-2-1601 and R14-2-1618 ("Rules"), which effectuated an Environmental Portfolio Standard ("EPS") establishing a mandatory portfolio requirement. RUCO requests that the Commission reconsider adopting the Rules for the various reasons set forth below.

I. Background

On April 8, 1999, Commissioner Carl J. Kunasek filed a copy of a new proposed rule entitled Solar and Environmentally-Friendly Portfolio Standard ("EFPS"). Its purpose was to expand and redefine the previous Solar Portfolio Standard (R14-2-1609).

On April 23, 1999, the Commission in Decision No. 61634, amended the Electric Competition Rules to eliminate the Solar Portfolio Standard (R14-2-1609).

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The Commission's Utilities Division ("Staff") filed a list of recommended questions and requested interested parties to file comments by May 21, 1999. Pursuant to a procedural order of June 16, 1999, a full public hearing was commenced on September 16, 1999. The hearing was adjourned pending the submission of briefs. Briefs were submitted and the Commission, in Decision No. 62506, approved an EPS which among other things, set mandatory environmental standards and penalties for non-compliance.

The Decision also referred the EPS for rulemaking, which culminated in a Recommended Opinion and Order of the Administrative Law Judge dated January 17, 2001. After consideration of the filed written exceptions and the oral comments received at open meeting, the Commission adopted the Rules in Decision No. 63364. The Rules incorporate a modified version of the EPS approved in Decision No. 62506.

II. The Commission exceeded its authority in adopting the Environmental Portfolio Standard.

The authority of the Commission to prescribe "just and reasonable rates and charges to be made and collected by public service corporations within the state..." is derived from Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of Arizona¹. The courts in Arizona have repeatedly held that the power to make rules, regulations and orders by which a corporation shall be governed necessarily vests in the Commission by virtue of the Constitutional provisions. See Williams v. Pipe Trades Industry Program of Arizona, 100 Ariz. 14, 17, 409 P2d 720, 723 (1966).

¹ To the extent the Environmental Portfolio Standard requires Affected Utilities and Electric Service Providers to incur expenses and recoup costs, it can be argued that there is a nexus to ratemaking. However, such a stretch is implausible and offends the principles of ratemaking established by statute and case law and put into place for the protection of the ratepayer as well as the utility.

The Rules require Affected Utilities and Electric Service Providers ("ESPs") to derive a percentage of the energy they sell from environmentally friendly renewable resources. The percentage established by the Commission increases yearly over a six-year period and remains at a fixed percentage for the following six years. The Rules further break down in percentages the yearly makeup of the types of renewable resources the Utility Distribution Companies and ESP's are permitted to use to meet their respective portfolio percentages. For those utilities that are unable to comply with its requirements, the EPS establishes a penalty that may be imposed by the Commission.

By mandating environmental standards, the Commission has determined that the utilities must invest in a particular type of generation technology. Such decisions should be left to management's discretion, to be evaluated by the Commission when a company seeks to include the generation cost in rates. There are no statutory or constitutional provisions that allow the Commission to substitute its judgement for management on management related issues. In fact, this separation of powers between management and the Commission is firmly entrenched in case law.

"It must never be forgotten that, while the state may regulate with a view to enforcing reasonable rates and charges, it is not the owner of the property of public utility companies, and is not clothed with the general power of management incident to ownership." State of Missouri ex rel. Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. v. Public Service Commission of Missouri, 262 U.S. 276, 289, 43 S.Ct. 544, 547, 67 L.Ed. 981, 31 A.L.R. 807.

Southern Pacific Company v. Arizona Corporation Commission, 98 Ariz. 339, 343, 404 P.2d 692, 696 (1965).

Should the regulators be allowed to substitute their judgment for management's, the shareholders as well as the public will lose confidence in management. In adopting the EPS,

the Commission substitutes its judgement for management's on managerial decisions. This clearly falls outside the scope of the Commission's authority.

III. The Environmental Portfolio Standard undermines the principles of a free market.

By establishing a surcharge to pay for the costs of generating energy from environmentally friendly resources, the Commission is subsidizing the technology utilized to generate energy. The technology should not be subsidized by ratepayers, but rather by the business that decides to use environmentally friendly resources as its source of energy. The constitutionally prescribed duty of the Commission is to determine rates, not jumpstart narrowly defined private business interests.

The EPS provides a guaranteed source of income for businesses engaged in the conversion of renewable resources to energy. This type of government-sanctioned subsidy undermines competition in the free market. To the degree the Commission is forward looking in moving towards the principles of the free market, the EPS takes two steps back.

IV. The establishment of the Solar Electric Fund is not within the Commission's constitutional and/or statutory authority.

The Rules establish a Solar Electric Fund ("SEF") comprised of the proceeds from the penalties collected by the ESPs and Affected Utilities who are unable to meet the EPS' requirements. The proceeds are to be used in the following calendar year by public entities to purchase solar generators or solar electricity.

The Commission's authority to impose penalties on public service corporations who violate Commission orders derives from Article 15, Section 16 of the Constitution of Arizona. However, the establishment of funds for penalties collected is a prerogative of the legislature.

For example, the legislature enacted A.R.S. § 40-443 which establishes the Pipeline Safety revolving fund which consists of penalties collected from public service corporations who violate Article 10 of ARS Section 40.

Nowhere does the legislature delegate its authority to the Commission to establish a fund for the collection and direction of EPS penalties. Except for its broad, constitutionally vested powers over rates and charges of public service corporations, Ethington v. Wright, 66 Ariz. 382, 189 P.2d 209 (1948), the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction is derived from legislative authorization. Williams v. Pipe Trades Industry Programs of Arizona, 100 Ariz. 14, 409 P.2d 720 1966; Corporation Commission v. Pacific Greyhound Lines, 54 Ariz. 159, 94 P.2d 443 (1939), Op. Att'y Gen. I 79-099 (April 9, 1979).

Absent designation by statute, penalty proceeds are to be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund (ARS §§ 35-141, 35-142). The SEF is not a statutorily-created fund, and therefore proceeds of any penalty assessed by the Commission cannot be deposited into it.

Likewise, the Rules direct the use of funds without considering the state procurement laws. ARS § 41-2501 et seq. specifically sets forth the terms and conditions for what a state agency may contract for or purchase on its own behalf with state funds. ARS § 41-2511 vests the authority to promulgate such regulations governing procurement issues with the Director of Administration. Under ARS § 41-2512 the Director has the power to delegate his or her authority. The EPS sidesteps the procurement statute, and authorizes the Director of the Utilities Division to select an administrator to select projects to be financed by the Fund. Neither the legislature, nor the Director of Administration, has delegated the Commission with state procurement authority.

The Commission's authority is also limited in the amount of penalty it can impose. Article 15, Section 16 of the Arizona Constitution and ARS § 40-425(A) limit the penalty to not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offense. The EPS sets the penalty at thirty cents per kWh. The Commission is without authority to impose a penalty that falls outside the constitutional limits.

The establishment of penalties, which exceed the amount set by the Constitution and the establishment of the Solar Electric Fund are nothing more than powers of the legislature to tax and appropriate revenues, which the legislature derives from the Constitution. (See AEPCO's Post Hearing Memorandum.)

V. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, RUCO requests that the Commission grant rehearing of Decision No. 63364 and establish an Environmental Portfolio Standard based on the voluntary implementation of environmental programs.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 27th day of February, 2001.

Daniel W. Pozefsky

Staff Attorney, RUCO

1	AN ORIGINAL AND TEN COPIES of the foregoing filed this 27 th day
2	of February, 2001 with:
3	Docket Control Arizona Corporation Commission
4	1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007
5	Thouna, Anzona 60007
6	COPIES of the foregoing hand delivered/ mailed this 27 th day of February, 2001 to:
7	
8	Lyn Farmer, Chief Administrative Law Judge Hearing Division
9	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington
10	Phoenix, AZ 85007
11	Deborah Scott, Director Utilities Division
12	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington
13	Phoenix, AZ 85007
14	Christopher Kempley, Chief Counsel Legal Division
15	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007
16	,
17	Michael Grant Gallagher & Kennedy, P.A. 2600 North Central Avenue
18	Phoenix, AZ 85004-3020 Attorneys for Arizona Electric Power Cooperative
19	Thomas Mumaw
20	Snell & Wilmer
21	One Arizona Center Phoenix, AZ 85004-0001
22	Michael Curtis, Esq. Martinez & Curtis, P.C.
23	2712 North 7 th Street Phoenix, AZ 85006-1003
24	FILIDERIIX, AZ. 00000-1000

1	Rick Gilliam
2	LAW Fund 2260 Baseline Road, Suite 200 Boulder, CO 80302
3	·
4	David Deibel, Esq. City Attorney's Office P.O. Box 27210
5	Tucson, AZ 85726-7210
6	Karen Aaron, Esq.
7	Fennemore Craig 3003 North Central Avenue, Suite 2600 Phoenix, AZ 850l2-2913
8	
9	Douglas Nelson, Esq. 7000 North 16 th Street, #120-307 Phoenix, AZ 85020
10	THOSHIX, AZ 00020
11	Kenneth Sundlof, Jr. Esq. Jennings, Strouss & Salmon, P.L.C. Two North Central Avenue
12	Phoenix, AZ 85004-2393
13	Charles Miessner, Esq.
14	3030 North Central Avenue, Suite 401 Phoenix, AZ 85012
15	Jan Miller Salt River Project
16	1600 North Priest Drive Tempe, AZ 85281
17	
18	Raymond Heyman Roshka Heyman & DeWulf, PLC
19	Two Arizona Center 400 N. 5 th Street, Suite 1000
20	Phoenix, AZ 85004
21	Lee Tanner Electrisol Ltd
22	1215 E. Harmont Drive Phoenix, AZ 85020
23	

'	Dale Rogers
2	Rocketdyne Divisions Boeing North America
_	P.O. Box 7922, MS FA-66
3	Canoga Park, CA 91309-7922
4	Steve Chalmers
5	Powermark Corporation 4044 E. Whitton
	Phoenix, AZ 85018
6	Michael Nacou
7	Michael Neary Ariseia
	2034 N. 13 th Street
8	Phoenix, AZ 85001
9	Vincent Hunt
	City of Tucson
10	4004 S. Park Avenue, Bldg. 2 Tucson, AZ 85714
11	,
12	Michelle Hart
	Photocomm, Inc. 7681 E. Gray Road
13	Scottsdale, AZ 85260
14	 Harry Braun, III
	Stirling Energy Systems
15	6245 N. 24 th Parkway, Suite 209
16	Phoenix, AZ 85016
`	Robert Walker
17	Entech, Inc.
18	1077 Chisolm Trail Keller, TX 76248
19	Moneer Azzam
20	Ase Americas 4 Suburban Park Drive
	Billerica, ME 01821
21	Bay Dracks
22	Ray Dracker Bechtel Corporation
	P.O. Box 193965
23	San Francisco, CA 94119

1	Barry Butler
2	Science Applications Int'l Corp 10260 Campus Point Drive, MS-C2 San Diego, CA 92121
3	
4	Robert Annan 6605 E. Evening Glow Drive Scottsdale, AZ 85262
5	·
6	Sam Swanson 3 Baycrest Drive South Burlington, VT 05403-7758
7	
8	Vahan Barboushian Amonix, Inc.
9	3425 Fujita St. Torrance, CA 90505
10	Jeffrey Golden Amoco/Enron Solar Power Dev.
11	P.O. Box 1188 Houston, TX 75221-1188
12	Houston, 17 73221-1100
13	Dan Greenberg Ascension Technology 235 Bear Hill Road
14	Waltham, ME 02154
15	Kathy Kelly Corp. for Solar Technology
16	6863 W. Charleston Las Vegas, NV 89117
17	
18	Rick Mack Tucson Electric Power Co. P.O. Box 711
19	Tucson, AZ 85702-0711
20	Solar Energy Industries Association 1111 19 th St., N., Suite 260
21	Arlington, Virginia 22209-1712
22	Howard Wenger Pacific Energy Group
23	32 Valla Court Walnut Creek, CA 94546
24	

	Jilli Collips
2	Conservation Energy Systems 40 W. Baseline #112 Mesa, AZ 85210
3	
4	James Caldwell, Jr. CEERT P.O. Box 26
5	Tracy's Landing, MD 20779
6	Herb Hayden
7	Arizona Public Service P.O. Box 53999, Mail Stn. 9110 Phoenix, AZ 85072-3999
8	
9	Eric Wills Daggett Leasing Corporation 20668 Paseo De Le Cumbre
10	Yorba Linda, CA 922887
11	Alphonse Bellac York Research Corporation
12	6 Ladyslipper Lane Old Lyme, CT 06371
13	
14	Jane Weissman PV4U
15	15 Hayden Street Boston, MA 02131-4013
16	David Berry
17	Resource Management Int'l, Inc. 302 N. First Avenue, Suite 810
18	Phoenix, AZ 85003
19	Barry Goldwater, Jr. Ariselia
20	3104 E. Camelback Rd, Suite 274 Phoenix, AZ 85016
21	Frank Brandt
22	1270 E. Appalachian Rd Flagstaff, AZ 86004
23	

1	Christy Herig
2	1617 Cole Blvd Golden, CO 80401
3	Mark Randall Daystar Consulting, L.L.C.
4	P.O. Box 761 Clarksdale, AZ 86324
5	Jane Winiecki
6	Yavapai-Apache Nation
7	Economic Development Authority P.O. Box 1188
8	Camp Verde, AZ 86322
9	Phyllis Bigpond Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
10	2214 N. Centrl Avenue, Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85004
11	Robert Jackson
12	Colorado River Indian Tribes Route 1, Box 23-B
13	Parker, AZ 85334
14	Steven Brown Yavapai Tribe
15	530 E. Merritt Prescott, AZ 86301
16	Rory Majenty
17	Ft. McDowell Mohave Apache Indian Community
18	P.O. Box 17779 Fountain Hills, AZ 85269
19	Rick Tewa
20	Office of Economic Development The Hopi Tribe
21	P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
22	Deddie Tew
23	Native Sune P.O. Box 660
24	Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

1	Cameron Danies
2	Hualapai Tribe P.O. Box 179 Peach Springs, AZ 86434
3	
4	Jimmy Daniels Navajo Tribal Utility Authority P.O. Box 170
5	Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504
6	Leonard Gold 398 S. Mill Avenue, Suite 306
7	Tempe, AZ 85281
8	Steve Secrest Golden Genesis Company
9	P.O. Box 14230 Scottsdale, AZ 85267
10	Jeff Schlegel
11	1167 W. Samalayuca Drive Tucson, AZ 85704-3224
12	·
13	Clyde Hostetter 3055-190 N. Red Mountain Mesa, AZ 85207
14	ACAA
15	2627 N. Third St., Suite 2 Phoenix, AZ 85004
16	David Callan
17	David Calley Southwest Windpower, Inc. 2131 N. First St.
18	Flagstaff, AZ 86004
19	Kenneth Saline 160 N. Pasadena, Suite 101
20	Mesa, AZ 85201-6764
21	Tom Lepley Phasor Energy Co.
22	4202 E. Evans Dr. Phoenix, AZ 85032
23	I HOGHIA, AZ 0000Z
24	

'	Double 4 Box Coverses
2	Route 1, Box Swansea Lone Pine, CA 93545
3	Derrick Rebello
4	Quantum Consulting 2030 Addison St.
5	Berkeley, Ca 94704
6	Bryan Scott Canada 620 E. Broadway Lane
7	Tempe, AZ 85282
8	C. Webb Crockett Fennemore Craig 3033 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2600
9	Phoenix, AZ 85012-2913
10	Chris Sherring
11	171 Commercial St.
12	Sunnyvale, CA 94086
13	Chris King Utility Com, Inc. 828 San Pablo Ave.
14	Albany, CA 94706
15	Donald Aitken Union of Concerned Scientists
16	2397 Shattuck Ave, Suite 203 Berkeley, CA 94704
17	Berkeley, CA 94704
18	Charles Dela
19	Crosing Maddeo
20	
21	
22	
23	